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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 29, 1922.
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO SPIES.
PROOF OF EXCESSIVE PROFITS.
"LAME DUCKS" AID REACTION.
WALL STREET OPENS FIGHT.
THE NEW YEAR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

Telephone Sutter 5600

A STORE OF THE PEOPLE

Market at Fifth San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 550 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1922

No. 48

-:- Instructions Given to Spies -:-

(By United Labor Press of California.)

The following typewritten instructions to "Operative 4038" (meaning by this a spy in the labor movement) was picked up inside the Santa Fe shops in San Bernardino and delivered to the office of the Labor Journal:

"You are entering into a business which requires the utmost secrecy, so let none of your methods or actions indicate that you are in any way watching or investigating in any way whatsoever.

"Do not carry any cards or letters bearing the name of this office on your person, nor permit yourself to mention detective agencies or detectives while working with your fellow employees, or while in any other position with them on any occasion.

"Do not endeavor to do a whole lot of secret service work during the first few days of your employment, but observe closely your surroundings and the employees, and familiarize yourself especially with your own particular line of work on the premises, thus enabling you to do your work capably and well. In this way you will be in a position to give us a concise report of the information desired.

"In reporting to us, put in all questions which may be discussed among the employees as to whether or not they are dissatisfied with the working conditions, the number of hours employed, the amount of their earning (and if piece workers, the price paid), etc. Also report in detail all matters of agitation regarding strikes or other labor troubles of that kind.

"Also notify us if the foreman or superintendent is in any way unfriendly toward any of the employees, and if the employees seem to be satisfied and act agreeably toward the foreman.

"Be as friendly with everyone as possible, and make as many friends among the employees as you can, and upon leaving the premises after work try to gain their confidence and accompany them to their various places of entertainment and amusement. Be most cautious and observing, should they meet any official of Organized Labor and discuss with him the conditions at their place of employment.

"Be in a position to communicate with us promptly should any matter come to your attention leading you to believe that any organizer of labor unions is secretly working in the plant assigned you, who may be attempting to form a union among the employees under your supervision.

"Have your reports cover clearly your entire daily routine and operations, and the current happenings regardless of whether or not they appear of any importance to you; as very often this is exactly the sort of information of most importance to us and our client.

"Should you encounter any agitator who may be attempting to cause a 'walkout' listen to his line of talk, appear to join the movement, do so, and follow any lead they may suggest. Then notify us immediately.

"Should any employee be lax in the performance of his duty or be turning out inferior work, include this in your report, as we are paid to raise the entire standard of efficiency.

"You will receive all communications from this

office direct to you, using a code name which we will give you later, and you are to sign all reports and communications with this code name, and do not at any time use your full name.

"If the foreman appears unfriendly toward you, treat him as well as possible, and do not permit him or any other employee to suspect your especial business there. Remember that no one there knows that you are connected with us and furnishing service to us."

THEY DESIRE CONTRACT LABOR.

By International Labor News Service.

Anti-union employers, operating under the so-called "open shop," have been detected in attempts to import European labor from Europe into the United States under contract, so as to defeat the trade unionists in forcing down wages.

An instance of the importation of European jewelry workers under contract by Von Steinner & Baumgartner Co., manufacturing jewelers, 1116 F Street, Washington, D. C., has been protested by the International Jewelry Workers' Union and the case is now under consideration by the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor. The Bureau claims to have given permission for the importation under contract of these workers upon the representation that this labor is not available in the United States. Following is the version of the case given in the Jewelry Workers' Monthly Bulletin for December:

"Until the industrial depression set in (in the winter of 1919-20), the firm of Von Steinner and Baumgartner was on most friendly terms with the International Jewelry Workers' Union. In the busiest of seasons, when skilled labor was scarce, we supplied the firm with all the help they needed. The affiliation of the employers with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Washington, D. C., and the affiliation of their employees with the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local No. 12, of the same city, was of mutual benefit to both parties concerned. Each year the firm and the workers have entered into a working agreement through their respective organizations. During the life of the agreements, there was no complaint as to breach of any kind and satisfaction of both parties led to its renewal. However, after the winter of 1919 and 1920, when the industrial depression was at its height, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Washington, D. C., decided to join the 'open shop' drive, to compel the jewelry workers employed in Washington, D. C., to sign individual agreements with their respective employers, to the effect that working hours shall increase from 44 to 48 per week; to force the workers to relinquish their membership in the union and deprive one of employment in case he voluntarily leaves his job. Its drastic union-smashing decisions, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Washington, D. C., passed under the influence of a delegate from the Craft Association of New York and a speaker from Baltimore, Md., who promised every support to the employers in case of an open conflict with the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

"This anti-union policy led to a strike, resulting in a complete shut-down of the Von Steinner & Baumgartner plant. In the course of time,

finding that they cannot run their shop on promises of speakers from the New York Craft Association, the firm, instead of adjusting their differences with the International Jewelry Workers' Union and thereby getting all the skilled help they were in need of, have resorted to importation of contract labor, while American citizens, wage earners in the jewelry industry in the United States, were tramping the streets of the big cities in search of jobs.

"The above described is not the first occurrence of its sort. At the Fifth General Convention of the I. J. W. U., the writer reported that manufacturers in the United States and Canada are recouring to importation of contract labor from Europe; that silverware manufacturers have brought over silver workers from Sheffield, England, and that manufacturers of high-grade jewelry in New York City have brought over jewelry workers from France. As a step of mutual aid and self-protection against importation of strike-breakers, we endeavored and are still exerting our efforts to establish close relations between the workers throughout our jurisdiction in the various countries.

"In the meantime, we are determined to stop the practice of unlawful importation of labor by every means available. With this object in view, the case was referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to adopt measures whereby in agreement with law, employers will not get encouragement from officials to import jewelry workers to this country and to jeopardize the welfare of American workers who happen to be on strike or others of whom plenty can be found in this country. Before determining to grant permission to import contract labor, the Secretary of Labor shall give "full hearing" to the representatives of the jewelry workers in the United States and ascertain through 'investigation into the facts of the case' that such labor as applied for, cannot be found in this country. Because of failure to comply with the provision requiring a search of and hearing on the case, permission contained in the letter of the Commissioner General was granted in violation of the Immigration Law."

TRANSPLANTED MEN.

I once knew a clever foreigner who argued that transplanting from one soil to another, if the tree endures it at all, is likely to beget a more vigorous and luxuriant growth; and that, by the same token, the man who early enough in his life exchanges his nationality and even his language, if he takes root and brings anything with him from the country of his birth, will have two eyes with which to behold the world instead of one. In two or three languaged men we often find a liberality of view not characteristic of him only to the manner born.—Felix E. Schelling, in "Appraisements and Asperities."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

PROOF OF EXCESSIVE PROFITS.

The issuance of stock dividends is the best proof that the fruits of industry are being divided unequally, and that the wage workers' claims are justified.

Stock dividends is another name for capitalizing profits.

The reason for stock dividends is to avoid the income tax; a fear that Congress will tax undivided profits, and a desire to extend profits over a larger issuance of stock so the public's attention will not be attracted by excessive profits.

To dispose of these profits they are turned into "capital account" (put back into the business) and additional common stock to that amount issued and divided among the stockholders. This stock is called "stock dividends," although it is an extra issue of the ordinary variety of common stock.

Stock dividends indicate a profit that is above and beyond a fair profit on an investment. Workers struggle for a living wage, but the dollar is always guaranteed a fixed interest rate. This interest rate is a charge on industry, as is salaries, the cost of raw material, taxes and wages.

After these and other charges are paid, profit is considered. When this profit is inordinate, the stock dividend is used to conceal excessive income.

The stock dividend is proof that the people are being gouged. It also indicates the enormous values others have created and which are now centered in the hands of those who refuse workers a living wage and the right to organize.

Stock dividends are an answer to the continuous whine by the defenders of reaction and privilege that alleged high wages are a drag on industry. The stock dividend is evidence that the gouger and profiteer are making new records and that wage earners are not being justly compensated.

The stock dividend does not tell the full story of corporate profits. Behind these are princely salaries and numerous funds and holdings that can not be untangled or understood save by one acquainted with the intricacies of accountancy.

The trickery of corporations in concealing profits is indicated by the recent account of how a well-known 5-and-10-cent store corporation "lost" profits aggregating \$20,000,000.

This concern was carrying on its books "good-will" as an asset, which it valued at \$50,000,000. Aside from some leaseholds, this asset was intangible and pure guesswork. The corporation had profits of \$20,000,000 piled up, and to dispose of these profits it voted to reduce the \$50,000,000 "good-will" asset to \$30,000,000.

In other words, the corporation took \$20,000,000 from one pocket and put it in another pocket. By this jugglery \$20,000,000 in profits were wiped out, with the money remaining in the hands of the corporation.

This tricky bookkeeping is useful if the Government would call for a record of profits that have been "sweated" from immature girls and little children.

Stock dividends and other forms of concealed profits are found in every industrial and commercial group. Even railroads, masters of the art of telling hard-luck stories, announce stock dividends, while cash dividends in excess of the regulation 5½ per cent, are quite common.

Only recently on the floor of the Senate Mr. Capper of Kansas charged the railroads with concealing profits, yet the public is continually warned that the roads are facing bankruptcy, while the Railroad Labor Board rejects the shop men's living-wage demand.

The textile industry, which has attempted to reduce wages and is responsible for a long strike the past summer, is now declaring stock dividends. Issues of 50, 100, and 200 per cent by capitalists who used the state to oppress their employees are common.

The significance of stock dividends and other

profit concealments is not discussed by our "molders of public opinion."

Those who have the publicity machinery to enlighten the people on this subject are in the stock-dividend game themselves. They, too, are interested in profit, despite their idealistic pretenses.

It aids their purpose to keep alive the fiction of "high" wages and the pauperization of industry and commerce.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Austria:—Unemployment.—With approximately 59,619 unemployed persons in Austria at the beginning of November, 1922, unemployment for that month as compared with past months is apparently on the increase.

Canada:—Switchmen's Strike Settled.—After extending over a period of more than two years, the strike of the Cape Breton steel yards switchmen ended on December 1, 1922, under an agreement said to be "mutually satisfactory" to the railway employees and their employers. The press describes this strike as having been the longest one ever conducted in Canada by rail unions of the first class, and as having cost the Big Four Brotherhoods not less than \$450,000.

Czecho-Slovakia:—Coal Miners' Strike.—Conflict between the mine owners and the miners over the reduction of wages culminated in a serious strike in the Ostrava-Karvin district, in which about 45,000 miners and employees took part. A compromise was finally reached, under the terms of which the miners agreed to an eight-hour working day in place of the former Saturday six-hour day, and accepted a total wage reduction of 30 per cent for the remainder of the year.

Placements.—Statistics issued by the Employment Bureau of Prague for the month of September, 1922, show that out of 432 applicants positions were found for only 54.

Unemployment.—Subsidized unemployed reported by the Ministry of Social Welfare total 67,000 for October,—a figure almost twice as large as the number reported for September.

Germany:—Frankfurt.—All branches of industry are feeling the effects of scarcity of capital and continued depreciation of the mark, and reports from industrial towns show an increase in the number of unemployed discharged from factories and trades on account of lack of work.

Child Labor.—Active steps have been taken to stop the systematic begging in the streets and cafes carried on by children in Frankfurt, as well as their employment for the delivery of newspapers and for other services contrary to the law.

Italy:—Trieste.—Workless laborers of the Venezia Giulia are renewing their agitation for additional food subsidies from the Government, and in the course of recent demonstrations have been necessarily brought to order by the police.

South Africa:—"Shop Hours Ordinance."—Under the "Shop Hours Ordinance" which became effective recently, all shops of Witwatersrand and Pretoria must be closed at not later than 5:30 p. m., on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; at 1:00 p. m., on Wednesday (alternatively Saturday); and at 6:00 p. m., on Saturday (alternatively Wednesday).

Spain:—Anti-Strike Bill.—By a bill, authorized by the king for presentation to the Cortes, it is proposed to make strikes by public officials illegal and punishable offences.

Bilbao District.—Street railway employees who went out with the other labor organizations in the general strike were not permitted to return to work after the strike was declared off. Since then the tramcar service has been subject to considerable irregularity as the cars are operated by policemen and other inexperienced men.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

**HAVE YOU INVITED AN UNSEEN GUEST**

to YOUR Christmas Table? Thousands of Orphaned Children appeal to you. Sixty dollars a year, or \$5 a month will save a Child's Life through

NEAR EAST RELIEF

SHOES THE HUB SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

GOLDEN GATE TAILORING CO.
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"Union Label on All Garments"
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Phone Market 3411 H. LEVY, Prop.

CHIROPRACTOR
Patronized by Union Labor
H. R. FLEWITT
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Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101 Mission St. at 17th
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REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland Los Angeles
Studios in all principal cities in California

Granat Bros.

"The Treasure House of the Mission"

2248 Mission St.
Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, remodeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

"LAME DUCKS" AID REACTION.

In a smashing attack on the ship subsidy bill, Senator La Follette showed that this bill was passed in the House solely through the aid of Representatives who have been repudiated by their constituents.

"The administration majority of 169 in the House of Representatives has been reduced to less than 20, and the majority in the Senate has been reduced from 24 to 10," he said. "No one will question the assertion that in the new Congress, elected by the people on November 7, members of the Senate and the House of both parties who are opposed to the more important policies of this administration, will be in a majority in both houses."

"Under these circumstances the executive has brought forward the pending bill and an effort is now being made to obtain its passage by a Congress the administration majority in which has been repudiated by the American people."

"This bill has already passed the lower House by a majority of 24 votes. I count it as a significant circumstance that at least 70 of the votes cast for this bill in the House were cast by members who were defeated in the primaries and the elections."

"No one will deny that without the support of these defeated Representatives of the people this measure would have met the same fate that has been met by every previous subsidy bill. Moreover, no one will deny that were this bill offered to the new Congress elected in November it would be defeated by a substantial majority."

"What warrant can be found for bringing up this bill at this time? It involves an expenditure of hundreds of millions of public money and the delegation of broad and unprecedented powers to a small body of men, at least a majority of whom have forfeited the confidence of right-thinking, conservative-minded people."

"Where is the authority upon which the Congress can rely in enacting this bill into law in the name of the American people?"

"The attempt to foist a ship subsidy plan upon the people is no new scheme. It has been tried by far more powerful and able financiers and politicians than those supporting the present administration. The scheme has always failed, as it will fail now, because the people are opposed to it."

"Very frankly Chairman Lasker admits that the shipping board has not tried to build up the shipping business of the country during his administration."

"I remind the Senate again of the quotation just made from Mr. Lasker's testimony, in which he said that the shipping board 'was not trying to establish trade,' and yet the point that is driven in here by the President's message by arguments which have been presented by supporters of the bill, by all the propaganda that has flooded the country, is that the terrible expense, the outlay for handling these government-owned ships, is so great that it is the duty of Congress immediately to rescue the Government from the expenditure."

"The fact is that losses on government-owned ships, if losses have been sustained, have occurred on those ships not operated by the Government, but operated largely under contracts adroitly devised to make the Government lose money."

LOW WAGES FOR LIME.

Last year's average wage in the lime industry was \$18.20 a week, according to the census bureau. The number of wage earners averaged 10,335.

Officials of companies and salaried employees in this industry fared much better. The average wage for these employees was \$2454 a year, or \$47.20 a week.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

LABEL SECTION.

By Jack Williams.

An institution whose object is to free the mighty force within the Union Label—the people's messenger that swings the most powerful weapon in defense of laborism against bought privilege and political hypocrisy ever conceived in the annals of organized labor.

Covering the entire span of labor control, its income and division, no known adjustment holds the commanding authority and lasting value of the Union Label. And simplicity proclaims its doctrine which plainly states its mission to the labor world.

Here it is: "Labor elevation is the glad tidings I'm here to spread to all consistent workers who treasure but one meaning to truth and live thereby. My gospel demands firm adherence to union principles in order to hasten in the long sought for transformation in the world's marts of output and return."

We all know that its mission is to loosen bound labor, and why this silent advocate is so shamelessly forgotten speaks not well for the consistency of many workers. Reverse the positions. Place the Union Label to the advantage of the dollar kings, then try and figure up where the "forgotten" will get a say—not a ghost of a chance.

Sir Hall Caine, the people's writer, writes of labor across the Atlantic: "If it had not been for the unhappy errors of labor and . . . misrepresentations . . . by all the opposing parties, the labor party would have swept the country from end to end."

That is good news to hear of labor's increasing power. Let's all read and learn to help direct, not misdirect, its enormous controlling agencies. To do this devote some time to labor study. Don't be strangers with the labor journal. Find out why Tom is away up in labor circles and Jim is still in "the wonders." Get acquainted with the mind-building of industrial education. Beyond dispute will be the boom of labor justice if you only perform your share in the Big Question.

Fear of boss domination and foolish doubts cross the mental paths of workers who read not. Read up, keep in line with the march of organized labor, and be sure to act square with the Union Label, that token of security that promises, surely promises the solution of the world's first problem—labor salvation.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS.

At the Fifth All-Russian Trade Union Congress convened at Moscow September 18, 1922, reports were presented showing that in June, 1921, the membership of Russian trade unions numbered 8,300,000, that in January, 1922, it decreased to 6,700,000 and in August, 1922, there was a further decrease to 5,100,000. This reduction is due in part to a reduction in certain branches of industry and in part to the withdrawal of large numbers of non-proletarian workers who had affiliated with the unions as long as membership in a trade-union was compulsory. All the Russian trade unions are now on a voluntary basis, in line with the new economic policy, which permits smaller industries to be conducted under private ownership. Wages are now paid in money, the rates being fixed on a minimum standard of cost of living by collective agreements. There were 4,456 labor disputes and 102 strikes during the past year, the latter involving 43,000 workers, and 72 per cent of the disputes were settled in favor of the workers.

OPPOSE LABOR BILLS.

Business men in Delaware say they will oppose "tinkering" with laws that are intended to benefit "special interests." One of the laws that the patriots oppose provides for raising the age limit of children engaged in hazardous occupations.

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WALL STREET OPENS FIGHT.**By Chester M. Wright.**

The National City Bank of New York and the New York Trust Company are among banking concerns which publish periodical reviews of important economic, financial and political events. It appears to be the intention to give these reviews the appearance of impartiality and to create the impression that they speak as the final word of authority. Presumably they are distributed among stockholders and depositors but they find a growing circulation outside of these ranks and they may be had by anyone who will inquire for them.

The Cleveland Trust Company also publishes such a review and the review published by that company is probably one of the best in the field.

What a great many persons undoubtedly do not realize is that these reviews in time of need serve as propaganda agencies for high finance and that their dignity and seeming authority makes them the more effective when a real need arises. The discriminating reader will find much of interest and value in the pages of these periodicals, but those who do not discriminate are likely to be brought to false conclusions on most important matters.

The publication issued by the National City Bank is issued monthly and averages about sixteen pages. The National City Bank represents speculative finance just as Morgan & Company represents industrial finance. The National City Bank, better than any other institution, typifies Wall Street.

Nothing has so disturbed the National City Bank as the recent election in which progressives hostile to railroad profiteering and to plundering in general were so uniformly successful if we are to believe the December issue of the publication issued by that bank.

Here's Why Finance is Worried by Outlook.

It will be interesting to know why high finance looks upon the progressive victory as such a menace. The explanation is in the following quotation from the National City Bank publication:

"Notwithstanding the evidence that the depression of agricultural prices has been directly related to the world situation policies are proposed in the name of relief for agriculture, which if carried out must tend to check the improvement in agricultural conditions which is under way, and throw the country back into a state of disorganization, uncertainty and confusion.

"The stock market, which is quick to sense developments unfavorable to orderly business progress, has shown decided weakness since the election, railroad shares leading in the decline. Although the country evidently is suffering from the inadequacy of railroad facilities, due to the fact that railroad investments no longer command the confidence of the public, one of the objects of the revived agitation is the repeal of the transportation act defining what in the opinion of the legislative authority, is a fair return upon railroad property. Nothing more would be required to make the railroad situation hopeless. Railroad service cannot be had without the facilities, and these cannot be had unless the investing public is assured of a return corresponding to what can be had in other fields of investment. One view commonly held at the sources of this agitation seems to be that the railroads are owned by a few rich bankers who are able to put their hands in their pockets for all the money needed to provide the necessary expansion of service. The railroads, however, are not owned by bankers; the ownership is widely distributed and will respond with additional capital only as it believes the investment to be safe. The strongest companies are able to borrow, by giving mortgages or obligations that rank ahead of their

stock, but this is just like putting a second mortgage on a farm. This process cannot be carried indefinitely, because the margin of safety grows smaller. Proper financing of the railroads requires that approximately one-half of the capital shall be represented by capital stock; in other words, that proportion should be proprietary capital, in order to obtain favorable terms upon borrowed money. Very little new capital has been raised for railroads by that means recently. Expenditures for rolling stock are financed mainly by means of equipment trusts, the new equipment being mortgaged for about 75 per cent of its cost.

It will be noted that the stock market is set up as an indicator which quickly detects unsound departures. What is really the case is that the stock market quickly detects developments unfavorable to speculative interests. The stock market is no indicator at all as to the real soundness of economic proposals.

What Finance Forgets is Good Management.

The National City Bank assumes that we have an "inadequacy of railroad facilities" because "railroad investments no longer command the confidence of the public." Upon this the bank bases a plea for retaining the Esch-Cummins law. It is all very clever, but it is also all very misleading.

Nothing is said about railroad management and there is no explanation as to why the bankers wish to have kept on the books a law under which, according to their own statement, railroad investments have not been able to "command the confidence of the public." Apparently what the bankers want is a guarantee of income and a government guarantee that labor will stay in its place.

Regarding the idea which the public is alleged to have that the "railroads are owned by a few rich bankers," something very much to the point is to be said. Railroad stocks of course are owned by large groups of people. Stockholders are scattered all over the country and the great majority of railroad stockholders own very little railroad stock. Whether or not "a few rich bankers" or a few powerful banking groups actually own controlling interests in great railroad systems they actually do exercise control through

devices which are perfectly well known to bankers and which are in common use throughout the whole financial world.

It is interesting to note that the National City Bank's whole discussion of the railroads is a discussion of the financial and political phases of railroading and these are always uppermost in the minds of bankers. There is nothing said about the management phase of railroading and that is one of the main reasons why the National City Bank's pronouncement is pure propaganda put forth in the interest of high finance which means high speculation.

Old Hokum's Bucket Pours Forth Its Flood.

The New York Trust Company issues a publication called The Index. The Index is not as venturesome as the National City Bank's publication and sticks more closely to matters falling within a limited field of interests to the financial world. In its December number it indulges in a lengthy defense of the stock dividend, seeking to make it appear that the stock dividend is merely a device for giving to stockholders something which they already have. This is one of the season's best jokes. The main purpose of The Index in discussing stock dividends seems to be to reassure high finance that it need have no worry about having to give up the stock dividend trick.

Those who use publications of this kind carefully will find them interesting and informing. Others run the risk of being chloroformed. One of the purposes of modern corporation and banking publicity is to create an atmosphere of scientific exactness to serve as a smoke screen under cover of which to provide generous draughts from the old hokum bucket.

You are young, my son, and, as the years go by, time will change and even reverse many of your present opinions. Refrain therefore awhile from setting yourself up as a judge of the highest matters.—Plato.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

HOUSEWIVES— Support Your Market

Do you know that the living expenses of thousands of San Francisco homes have been positively cut down since the opening of the Crystal Palace Market? Do you know why this market has been a phenomenal success from the start? Because YOUR MARKET

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COMMUNITY CHEST.

With the Christmas holidays closing, the Community Chest has started an intensive speaking campaign to carry its message into all parts of the city, and neighborhood districts, as the Mission and North Beach and the Park Presidio districts, are organizing for the appeal for funds for all charitable and welfare agencies in the city. Speakers are to appear during the coming week in mercantile and industrial establishments to present the purpose and aims of the Community Chest.

Strong endorsement of the movement has been made by leading citizens from all walks of life. More than ninety charitable and relief and welfare agencies have been announced as constituent members of the Community Chest, the list issued this week including the names of two organizations of veterans which will be aided by the Community Chest.

These two are the United Veterans' Council of San Francisco and the San Francisco Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. The former of these is devoted to assisting the ex-service man to secure work and the other aids the wounded veteran in securing his compensation and in other ways perfecting his claims against the government.

In addresses on the Community Chest which explain its plan of raising the funds needed for the relief of all distress in the city, it has been pointed out that fifty of the wealthier persons of San Francisco are expected to contribute one-third of the total amount to be raised. This portion, \$600,000, to be subscribed by a comparatively few San Franciscans, will be direct evidence, it is said, that the Community Chest will not shift the burden of charity from the well-to-do on to the shoulders of those in moderate circumstances, and shows that the weight is to be adjusted according to the resources of those who give.

The policy of the Community Chest, it has been explained by speakers, is in nowise to use coercion to raise the amount required for the relief of suffering and the amelioration of the pains of poverty.

None will be asked to subscribe any definite amount. In the addresses to workers in mercantile and industrial establishments, the point is made that the subscription will be voluntary and a matter for each individual to decide according to his own judgment and conscience.

Among those who have approved the plan of the Community Chest in San Francisco is Will J. French, president of the California Industrial Accident Commission. In his endorsement, Mr. French said:

"Concentration of effort and executive ability bring the best results in the business world. There has long been need to apply the same good qualities to the organized assistance of those who need the helping hand. In the past the

multiplicity of financial drives for San Francisco's relief agencies has proved harmful, inasmuch as all worthy movements have failed to receive the aid that was their due. In addition, the call on the time of energetic men and women directing the appeals have been responsible for duplication and the combined overhead expenses have contributed to the defeat of that financial conservation so much to be desired.

"The Community Chest of San Francisco will avoid the errors of bygone years. It will be able to direct to advantage those who give freely of their time in behalf of their less fortunate fellows. The latter will receive larger dividends of relief. The acquisition cost will be cut down. One drive a year will attract general attention, in the place of more than 100 drives that usually result in financial listlessness. The sick and despairing and destitute will benefit, which, after all, is the main thing. This is the magnet that will cause citizens to rally shoulder to shoulder in behalf of the Chest aptly termed Community."

SUNSET IN ALGIERS.

As we sat there and watched the sun dipping behind the near Western horizon, the whole landscape was invaded by an opalescent radiance. A silhouette of trees and shrubs with an occasional domed roof stood out in startling relief against the kindling sky. Southwards and Eastwards the near ridge fell clear away, revealing the plain. The gulf was filled with a dim rosy light streaming East. The feet of the mountains were lost in this luminous vapor, but as they rose out of it the rosy glow was gradually transmuted into purple, deep and pure in tone, out of which the snows of the upper valleys shone vividly. The jagged line of peaks pierced the sky in which behind the clouds, some vast celestial conflagration was spreading. Molten gold burst and splashed through the shattered walls of the crucible of clouds. Spears and flambeaux of light were tossed far into the firmament. As the sun disappeared the colors became more splendid. The gold flushed to rose, and the rose to scarlet, and the higher clouds were all edged with crimson. The gulf of the plain was now filled with gradually darkening but still luminous purple, and the opalescence was rising higher and higher up the mountain sides till finally it passed from their peaks into the sky. The shades deepened rapidly, the light faded, the celestial fire was quenched. The African night swiftly swept across the landscape like a shadow. The vision was gone.—A. MacCallum Scott, in "Barbary."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1922.

Don't be what you ain't;
Jes' be what you is.
If you is not what you am,
Then you am not what you is.
If you're just a little tadpole,
Don't try to be a frog;
If you're just the tail,
Don't try to wag the dog.
You can always pass the plate,
If you can't exhort and preach.
If you're just a little pebble,
Don't try to be the beach.
Don't be what you ain't,
Jes' be what you is.

It is always some creature like Judge Gary that says the eight-hour day is impossible in his industry. The fair, reasonable employers can always find a way to inaugurate the shorter work-day. Gary is blind because he does not want to see.

Alas, "normalcy" is gone forever. For President Harding in his message to Congress admits, wisely and sadly, "there never again will be precisely the old order," and to show his contrition for ever having been father to that child of 1920 he adds unselfishly and hopefully: "indeed, I know of no one who thinks it to be desirable." Times change, and so also Gamaliel and his elephantine party diplomacy. What the new tune will be in 1924, we may only guess; perhaps, he may take the sails out of the Wilson Democrats and call on America to enter into European affairs.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered another of its fine decisions. It has nullified a Pennsylvania law which prohibited the mining of coal in such a way as to cause cave-ins which damaged property on the surface. The property owners in anthracite mining districts where such things occur are usually coal miners and the court ruled that it would be wrong to deprive the operators of the right to mine such coal without compensating them for the loss. If a coal miner loses his residence as a result, however, that is a horse of another color. Nothing is said about compensating him for his loss. Truly the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, is the court of the wealthy, and finds some reason, however one-sided or faulty, to serve those it favors.

The New Year

Next Monday begins a new calendar year and this event should cause trade unionists everywhere in this country to pause in their activities and devote just a little thought to plans for the future. Since the signing of the armistice in the fall of 1918 the labor movement of America has been subjected to about as severe a test as has ever fallen to its lot. It was the outspoken purpose of the enemies of the organized workers to so crush the unions they had developed as to destroy them and leave the toilers at the mercy of those who profit through the work of others. The time seemed ideal for such an assault, and this fact so emboldened the greedmongers that they made no effort whatever to hide their purpose. The attack was launched in every section of the country at about the same time and has been continued with but slightly abated vigor ever since, despite the plain evidence that they had in a great many instances reckoned without their host.

The labor movement, though wounded and bleeding, is standing up and fighting even at this hour. Some time back the tide turned in the direction of the unions and they have been easing up in their efforts because of the lack of force against them. This has had the tendency of encouraging the other side by holding out the hope that there still remains an opportunity to inflict damage upon the organized workers even if their unions cannot be destroyed. It is, therefore, essential that there be renewed activity on the part of trade unionists during the coming year. They must strive to bring the organizations back to the basis they occupied during the war, and this can only be done by united and persevering effort. Every move must be thoughtfully and intelligently planned in order that mistakes may be reduced to a minimum and the forward march be made at maximum speed.

We have no particular desire to preach a sermon, but we are, from long experience, persuaded that every now and then the membership of the labor movement needs reminding that the things in this world worth having are not gained without effort and that if we are to succeed we must not only exert ourselves to the utmost but all our activities must be guided by intelligence, patience and determination. In harmony with this policy programs should be mapped out in advance during the early months of the year and then rigidly adhered to unless they be found to be faulty in some of the details. We, of course, cannot hope to completely avoid mistakes no matter how carefully we plan the programs or how cautiously we carry them out, but it is a certainty that no mistake need be fatal to progress if we start the new year with an honest determination to succeed and earnestly continue to strive for improvement all along the line.

There is no room in the movement at this time for laggards, loafers or cowards. The time calls for vigor, activity and courage, and there is an abundance of all of these qualities in almost every union if we but take the pains to seek it out. There must be no shirking, no disposition on the part of any member to shift the burden to other shoulders on any pretext whatever. The "let-George-do-it" policy will get us nowhere, nor will the disposition so frequently found in all unions among those who feel they have done their share and that they can on this account sit back and take it easy while others shoulder the burdens and responsibilities. The greater the experience the more desirable the service under present conditions. Therefore let each member determine at the opening of the new year to be active and interested during the coming twelve months.

Start at once to tighten up the lines. Bring into the fold every worker on the outside that can be reached. Do this by making every member an organizer. Demonstrate to every possible employer that union labor is the best kind of labor because all the good workers are in the union. This can easily be done, for as a matter of fact the competent mechanic is in the union because he knows that he is better off as a union man than he is as a non-union man. In a word it is possible to make progress and we must make it. Put your shoulder to the wheel and be a lifter rather than a leaner.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

War fraud cases have been agitating the country for some time, but Attorney-General Daugherty seems to be totally unaware of this fact which is so patent to other people. At any rate he is not the least bit agitated and sitting as tight as a vice in his refusal to proceed with prosecutions. The general impression seems to be that before the next Presidential election the voters will have completely forgotten that there ever were any war fraud cases in the Attorney-General's department or that there had been any clamor for the punishing of the grafters.

Former Justice Clarke, who recently resigned from the United States Supreme Court bench, is to head a national organization which is to work to bring the United States into the League of Nations. Nothing whatever has been done to organize an institution such as President Harding announced before election that he favored, and the world is continuing in turmoil. Justice Clarke will doubtless have the assistance of many other big men who feel that a grievous mistake was made by this country in remaining out of the League.

In his address to the National Founders' Association W. H. Barr said the United Mine Workers' Union collected from its membership about \$17,000,000. We are inclined to believe his statement was very much inflated, but even if true, the miners won the strike and if their treasury held that large amount of money and enabled them to win, the victory was worth the price, because it taught the mine owners, the financial interests generally and the people a lesson that will not soon be forgotten and will surely lead to the spreading of information concerning the methods of the operators.

In 1919 it was Bolshevism and in 1922 it is Fascism that is threatening America. But by the same token that the former was avoided, we shall face and avoid the latter. The War truly made our country "safe for democracy," and none knows it better than those who would establish left or right-wing autocracy. Neither of the cults mentioned are indigenous to our country, nor are they easily transplanted into a climate so unhealthy for European cultures. Kings and dictators of every variety are classed as undesirables in this country, and we hope future history of America will maintain our traditional hostility toward them all.

Because a majority of the delegates to the so-called progressive conference held in Cleveland would not approve the policy of the farmer-laborites for the formation of a third political party many of the delegates left for their homes in a huff. Johnson of the Machinists' Union, who presided at the gathering, was accused of using steam-roller methods during the conference and he had a great time trying to placate the feelings of the more rabid in an endeavor to preserve some sort of harmony between the various elements that had gathered in the city by the lake. He evidently did not meet with much success, however, as the murmurings of discontent and dissatisfaction are still going the rounds of the radical press. It is the old story all over again. The radical will go with you provided you take his route to Utopia. Otherwise he will go his own way though it be in an opposite direction to the others. He will never cease his shouting for solidarity, but the solidarity must be of his pattern and his making. A queer lot are the saviors of society.

WIT AT RANDOM

One New York man who is having financial difficulties says he thinks he will come out about even, as he owes just about as many people as he does not owe.—Washington Herald.

Rea—Liza, what fo' yo' buy dat odder box of shoe blackin'?

Liza—Go on, dat ain't shoe blackin'; dat's my massage cream.—Burr.

I rose and gave her my seat;
I could not let her stand—

She made me think of mother, with
That strap held in her hand.

—Orange Owl.

She—You raised your hat to that girl who passed. You don't know her, do you?

He—No, but my brother does and this is his hat.—Phoenix.

A teacher of music in a public school was trying to impress upon her pupils the meaning of f and ff in a song they were about to learn. After explaining the first sign, she said, "Now, children, what do you say; if f means forte, what does ff mean?"

"Eighty!" shouted one enthusiastic pupil.—Youth's Companion.

The Secretary had written to a brother that he had advanced the last payment for him and unless he came across with some coin, he would be suspended. The Secretary received the following reply:

"Dere Seccyterry—I got your leter about what I owe you. Now be pachunt. I aint forget you. Ples wate. When sum fools pay me I pay you. If this wuz judgement day and you wuz no more prepaired to meet your Maker as I am to meet your account you sure would have to go to hel. Trusting you will do this, I am."

New Lodger (sarcastically)—Is this all the soap there is in the room?

Landlady (decidedly)—Yes, sir, all I can allow you.

New Lodger—Well, I'll take two more rooms. I've got to wash my face in the morning.

Head Nurse—Now, remember, culinary means pertaining to cooking or to the kitchen.

Foot Nurse—I never saw a kitchen that was cool an' airy.

A colored woman purchased a pair of silk hose one day, and the next day brought them back. She was turned over to the department manager, and the following conversation took place:

"Weren't the stockings quite up to your expectations?"

"My Lordy, man; they didn't even come to my knees."

For about an hour a gentleman from Denver had been boasting about the magnificence of the Rockies to an Irish New Yorker.

"You seem to be mighty proud ov thim mountains," the Irishman finally observed.

"You bet I am," replied the Westerner. "And I ought to be, since my ancestors built them."

The Irishman thought this over for a few moments and then asked: "Did you ever happen to hear ov the Dead Sea in—in one ov the old countries?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the gentleman from Denver. "I know all about the Dead Sea."

"Well, did you happen to know that me grandfather killed the dom thing?"—The Auto Worker.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALWAYS ANOTHER FIGHT LEFT.

I have failed in a thousand cases,
But I still have the heart to try;
I am scarred in a hundred places,
No darling of luck am I.

In many a crucial hour

I have hoped, and been scorned and kicked;
But never has Fate had power
To convince me that I was licked.

I have trusted and been mistaken;
My friendship has been betrayed;
I have struggled alone, forsaken
By men who have had my aid;
I have listened to those who flattered;
Their motives misunderstood,
But my faith has remained unshattered;
I believe in the ultimate good.

I ask for no unearned pleasure,
No pathway through flowery lanes;
I offer a full, fair measure
Of effort for all my gains;
I'll try, though the pace be grilling,
Nor whine if I'm tripped or tricked,
As long as my soul's unwilling
To let me believe I am licked.

—S. E. Kiser, in Success Magazine.

WONDERFUL DEFENSE OF UNIONISM.

The Labor Call of Melbourne, Australia, reprints an historical defense of trade unionism written 32 years ago by the late Chief Justice Higinbotham. In forwarding a donation to a woman to assist the wives and families of workers on strike, this jurist said:

"I do not think that despondency should be allowed to damp the energy or to divert the purpose at this juncture of any true unionist, who knows how much and how long labor has suffered for want of union, and how much labor has gained through union, though still imperfect and far too limited in its operations.

"I think it is clear that recent defeat has been caused by the want of more complete and extended union amongst the classes that labor, and this season, if it be well understood and remembered, will prove a greater benefit to labor than present victory. Nor should we forget that strikes are, and must continue for a time, to be the only weapon in the last resource that labor can use in waging lawful war with capital.

"I share with you in the belief and hope that time will bring peace between those two factors of human industry, but that time will not come until labor shall attain, by means of union, equal power with capital, and shall be able to insist on terms of honorable and lasting peace. In the meantime there must be conflict, with all its consequences. In this conflict individuals, for the most part, can do little, but I think that you and your fellow-workers in the matter of this bazaar are entitled to find satisfaction in the thought that you have done what you could, and that what you have done has been in the right direction, and I do not know of any human effort that rests upon a more solid basis than this."

MOLDERS GET PAY GAIN.

Fifty thousand members of the International Molders' Union will get a wage increase of 50 cents a day and a raise of 15 per cent for piecework as a result of the conference of their representatives with a committee from the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, held in Atlantic City, N. J., before Christmas.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The funeral of Henry Spence Fiterre, a member of Typographical Union No. 21, whose death was announced in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion, was held at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, December 23rd, from the Masonic Temple, Van Ness avenue and Oak street. The services were conducted by Jewel Lodge, F. & A. M., and interment of the body was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Fiterre was born in Victoria, B. C., almost fifty-three years ago. He was well known in San Francisco newspaper circles, having been employed on the Chronicle a number of years, being at one time head of that paper's composing room and department. Later he became connected with the San Francisco Bulletin, holding the position of its night foreman at the time he was stricken with his last sickness. Besides being a member of the organizations above mentioned, Mr. Fiterre was also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the California Bodies of Scottish Rite Masons. Left to mourn Mr. Fiterre's death are his aged mother, Marie Roucherat; Elizabeth Fiterre, his widow; Genevieve a daughter; Francis S., a son, and Mrs. Anthony Colt, a sister, besides a large circle of friends, all of whom extend their sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family.

The first meeting of the apprentice committee of Typographical Union No. 21 to be held in the year 1923 will be in the union rooms at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, January 2nd, at which time a large class of youngsters will report for examination and at which all members of the committee should be present to assist in starting the boys in the right direction at the beginning of the new year.

"Wat's" Episode Four of his "Sidelights in the Life of a Resident at the Union Printers Home" ("effusion" of December 19th), follows:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ, that is to be!

—(Tennyson).

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all!

Slide X—Passing along Tejon street downtown a few days ago, preoccupied in conversation with a fellow typo domiciled here, one of the "boys," while crossing the street, accidentally jostled a young lady apparently on her way from high school. He started in his most courtly manner to apologize, when a freezing look from the lady in question almost petrified him. Turning to her companion, she asked: "Did you get the number of that truck?"

Slide XI—The way to progress and betterment is generally through radical and oftentimes extreme action. No real and lasting benefit to mankind has been accomplished by endeavoring to "patch up" the beaten track; tear it up and rebuild it. As witness the work of the thoughtful and skilled surgeon. In my case he dug to the "root" of an obstruction, eliminating the cause

of pessimism and ominous outlook in this organism and establishing in its place optimism and cheerfulness. Of course, before this could be done all the medical data, including X-rays, had to be studied. Apply similar methods to society and industrial conditions, study them carefully, then uproot the cankers one by one; in other words, co-operate for the greatest good of all—then witness the new era, the brotherhood of man!

The value of co-operation is apparent by the influence of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, through a vigorous resolution, in frustrating the militarists of the British government in their attempt to embroil that country in the Greco-Turkish mixup, and insisting that the freedom of the Straits be determined by the League of Nations or some other international arbitrator. The British Labor Party was behind the Co-operative Union in this peace manifesto. Let the good work continue!

Slide XII—On Sunday the usual picture show was held in the library of the Home. Hooch, aye! An' the orchestra, under the leadership of Fred Fink, led the audience to the skirl o' the bagpipes over the heath-clad hills and through the clachans and valleys o' bonnie Scotland. The Scottish medley, including such heart-stirring tunes as "Robin Adair," "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "Roy's Wife," "Caller Herrin'," "John Anderson, My Jo," and "Annie Laurie," closing with "Auld Lang Syne," recalled fond memories, especially to those of Scotch ancestry.

Three deaths have occurred at the Home within the last three days: A. Z. Stirling of Denver; J. H. Alley of Springfield, Ill., 85 years old; and Mr. Dellert of Big 6, New York. Sad, indeed; what could be more so?

Mr. Jackson of New York Mailers' Union has since passed to the Great Beyond.

Charles M. Cloud of Pacific Coast cities—and elsewhere—recently tried conclusions with an automobile truck in Michigan avenue, Chicago, which resulted in his being removed to the Home with a paralyzed right arm. Charlie is in bad shape enough, but he says: "You should have seen the auto!"

The membership committee of San Francisco Typographical Union will hold its first 1923 session at 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday,

January 4th, in the union rooms, when half a dozen propositions for membership in the union will be given its attention.

Charles D. Ayres, a former member of No. 21, completed a twenty-six-day voyage from Washington, D. C., when he arrived in San Francisco December 22nd, coming by way of the Panama Canal. Mr. Ayres has been absent from San Francisco six years. During much of that time he was secretary to Congressman Arentz of Nevada. He has deposited his traveling card with San Francisco Union.

That the residents at the Union Printers Home fared "fairly well" on Christmas Day is a mighty good guess, judging from the following menu, printed in artistic style by Superintendent Daley, a copy of which is before us:

Breakfast (7:15 a. m.)—Grape fruit, puffed wheat with cream, bacon and eggs, hashed brown potatoes, hot bran muffins with honey, tea, coffee, milk, cocoa.

Dinner (12 o'clock noon)—Lobster cocktail, chicken bouillon, queen olives, sweet pickles, celery hearts; roast young Colorado turkey, oyster stuffing; cranberry jelly, glazed sweet potatoes, French peas, asparagus tips, graham and wheat bread; English plum pudding, hard sauce; Neapolitan ice cream, macaroons, assorted fruits, candy, mixed nuts, tea, coffee, sweet cider, cigars.

Supper (5:15 p. m.)—Creamed chicken on toast, fruit salad with whipped cream, hot cinnamon rolls, cream cheese, frozen custard, angel food and fruit cake, tea, coffee, milk.

Included in the menu booklet are fine halftones of the main building of the Union Printers Home and of Dollman's famous painting, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Edgar A. Guest's poem, "A Christmas Greeting," also occupies a page. It follows:

When Christmas comes I'd like to be
Old Santa Claus, and travel far
To all my friends and trim a tree
For them, no matter where they are.
I'd like to give my heart full swing
To shape its wishes into deeds,
And do for everyone the thing
His happiness most sorely needs.

When Christmas comes I'd like to fill
The lives of all with joy and peace;
I'd like to go where men are ill

At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.



Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS
for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed. Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

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OF SAN FRANCISCO

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Streets

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	- - - - -	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	- - - - -	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

And quickly make their suffering cease.
I'd like to smooth the troubled brow
Of every trace of inward care,
And press the furrows out somehow
And leave but love and laughter there.

I'd like to help the youth to climb,
And bring the sailor home from sea,
To write in deeds this feeble rhyme,
And be the man I'd like to be.
Had I the power for just one night
The wants of others to attend,
I'd change all griefs into delight,
And carry peace to every friend.

But since I have no magic gift
To change what is of grief or care,
Or from their weary hearts to lift
The weight of woe which may be there,
I can but pray that God above
Shall guard my friends from day to day,
And bless them with his boundless love
And keep them safe along life's way.

The traditional Yuletide spirit that pervades the Examiner composing room annually predominated again last Saturday night, when "Doc" McCully, always a good "make-up," "made up" so well in the togs of good Saint Nicholas that he was unrecognizable by even his most intimate fellow workers and distributed gifts, among the editorial and composing room office boys and apprentices connected with the Examiner from a tree that had been electrically illuminated and beautifully decorated by Mrs. E. R. Neece, the Misses Josephine Camanati, Daisy Dennis and

Emma Toland and Messrs. D. S. White, chapel chairman; Max Reinfeld, George Hearst and Garnet Duncan. Foreman John J. McNeary and "Jack" Domergue, machinist, are charged with being the principal conspirators in the promotion of the Christmas tree idea. Their plan "went over big," and without a hitch of any kind. Members of the Examiner's stereotyping staff, who had provided suitable remembrances for Jack Frost, their worthy assistant, and his most estimable wife, were participants in the merry-making, and their gifts were delivered by the composing room's Kris Kringle. It was, indeed, a merry hour for the Examiner employees, one pregnant with every real Christmas emotion, and after the season's felicitations had been extended and received by the 120 members of the Examiner Chapel, who freely and sincerely exchanged greetings with their fellows in the other mechanical and editorial departments of the paper, there was a hurried scramble to each post of duty to prepare the next edition of the "Monarch of the Dailies" for the press.

Harry Jackson, secretary of Sacramento Union No. 48, was a midweek visitor to San Francisco. He paid a fraternal call at union headquarters.

The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has notified secretaries of subordinate unions that, beginning with the first pay day in February, the special assessment for the enforcement of the forty-four-hour work week in commercial offices will be reduced to 3 per cent. Which indicates what? Are we winning or losing? The wisdom of a Solomon is not necessary to find the correct answer!



(Christmas Scene in the Examiner Composing Room, December 23, 1922. Photo by Examiner Staff Artist.)

SAW KILLING OF THREE PRESIDENTS.

Here is the amazing, the eerie, experience of Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, now in his eightieth year. He related it recently to a friend and, so far as I know, it has never before been published: Young Lincoln was in the army and stationed in Virginia when he received an order to report at Washington. He got into the theatre just in time to see his father receive his fatal wound.

Young Lincoln was Secretary of War under Garfield. He was asked by the President to meet him at the station and he reached there just as Garfield was assassinated.

Mr. Lincoln received an invitation to attend

the formal opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and accompanied by his family, got there just in time to see President McKinley shot by Czolgosz.

A friend happened to be with Mr. Lincoln when he received an invitation to attend a presidential function at Washington a few years ago. He then remarked something to the effect that, "If they only knew, they wouldn't want me there." And he recited his experience as here revealed.—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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Fifth and Market
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We Give Mission Stamps

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing over-rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS

UNION

MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of December 22, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Typographical No. 21, for Keith Manzer, vice Dilse Hopkins, resigned. Cooks No. 44—Andrew Jacobs, Steve Shelkert, A. N. Oliver, John Lang,, John Bernhardt, Emil G. Buehrer, A. J. Van Bebber, Rudolph Wartenberg, H. A. Neilsen, Joseph Lasek. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Industrial Accident Commission, with reference to the Christmas Seals and the Community Chest Drive. From U. S. Senators Johnson and Shortridge, with reference to the new order issued to the Navy Department. From the Industrial Accident Commission, thanking the Secretary for his presence at the public hearing on the question of safety in the mines of California. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of report of the Executive Council of its Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee. From Congressman Kahn, with reference to the new orders issued to the Navy Department, a copy of which was ordered sent to Vallejo Central Labor Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Auto Mechanics' Union, request for a boycott on the Mission Garage, Twenty-sixth and Valencia streets. From the Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board, request for a boycott on the Sunset Cafeteria.

Requests complied with—From the California State Federation of Labor, with reference to sharing the expenses of the headquarters, during the session of the Legislature at Sacramento. From the Veterans' Exposition Committee, inclosing book of season tickets and requesting Council to dispose of same.

Report of Executive Committee—The controversy between the Retail Delivery Drivers and the Grocery Store of Fred Mayers was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. Acting on the communication from the Portola Committee, the chair appointed the following committee: Delegates Daley, O'Connell, McTiernan, Bonsor and Knell. Inasmuch as the next two Mondays fall on legal holidays, there will be no regular meeting of the Committee, but a special session will be held Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Garment Workers—The Home Credit Company is now using the Garment Workers' label.

Report of Organizing Committee—Your committee recommended that unions paying for the building of their own headquarters be admitted at the rate of \$2 per delegate per month instead of the regular rate of \$4, and that this privilege be granted until their respective buildings are paid for. Moved to concur in the recommendation. On point of order the motion was ruled out of order, as the committee had no power to make any such recommendation. Report received as progressive.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to instruct the Executive Committee to recommend a method of selecting a legislative agent to be present at the sessions of the Legislature; carried.

Moved to indorse the candidacy of Albert Rosenshine for speaker of the Assembly; carried.

Moved that the officers of the Council be instructed to interview S. F. Assemblymen and to prevail upon them to work and vote for the elec-

tion of Albert Rosenshine for Speaker of the Assembly; carried.

The President, in closing the meeting of the Council wished the delegates, unions and all members of organized labor a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Receipts—\$440.10. **Expenses**—\$287.10.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ANT.

By Florence Yarrow.

I am writing this autobiography by request from a little girl.

The first thing I remember is lying on a large piece of cake. My mother was walking to and fro carrying the cake away to the cupboard, crumb by crumb.

She looked very tired and worn, so I jumped down from where I was lying and helped her. She smiled lovingly at me and said I was the best child she had.

About two months later while I was busy with my school lessons my father came in. He looked very seriously at me and said:

"My son, every ant in Antville has to perform a certain duty some time in his or her life. As the food is running short, you are appointed as scout to go in seach of food."

After bidding my father and mother good-bye I started out. I finally arrived in the kitchen of a large house. A fat cook was stirring a pot of soup, when all at once her eyes happened to glance at me. She nearly crushed me under her thumb, but luckily for me I got away. As I was walking along on the sink board I spied a large patch of honey!

Overjoyed I ran to tell my friends. With my father in the lead we all marched up to the sink board. Every ant filled his pouch to the top.

There was a lot more left so we decided to eat it while it was there. I took a tiny taste but it made me dizzy, so I didn't eat any more. After eating as much as they possibly could we marched home. I noticed that my friends looked rather pale and dizzy. Before we arrived home half of the ten ants that came were dead, and the others were terribly sick. Then all of a sudden we realized that it had been poison ant paste that we had eaten!

You can just imagine how I felt. The next day my poor father passed away, leaving my mother a penniless widow.

After that my mother took in washing. Sometimes she had only a pair of stockings to wash.

But now I am governor of Antville. You may be sure my mother never takes in washing. She is away at the seashore at present with my wife and baby.

(A postal card to Miss Yarrow at 1938 Bonsalla Ave., Los Angeles, will bring you these stories direct.)

The man who assists in robbing the government in time of war is worse than an enemy, and is, in fact, a traitor, because he stabs his own country in the back.—Rep. McSwain (Dem.), S. C.

President Harding has again nominated Pierce Butler for the Supreme Court, and his nomination is again before the Senate for confirmation. What public service has Pierce Butler rendered? What is his real character? Whom has he served? Whom will he serve? Why was Pierce Butler selected to be a justice of that court which has become the most autocratic power in the world—a power that can nullify an act of Congress; a power whose decisions no other authority can overthrow?—Washington Herald.

CAN'T HIDE PROFITS.

The recent 200 per cent stock dividend declared by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company has failed to conceal profits of this concern and a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share is now declared. The value of stock dividends—or of increasing the amount of outstanding stock—is shown in this case.

If the stock dividend was not issued the latest cash dividend would be at the rate of \$24 annually per share. But with the increased stock a dividend of \$8 per share does not appear sensational.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held December 20th, 1922.

Meeting was called to order at 8:20 p.m. by President Coakly, with all officers present but A. C. Sheahan and Aura Wolcott.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—Minutes of the Building Trades and Ladies' Auxiliary noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Waiters reported that business is good; demand the house card in all restaurants. Brother Johnson gave a detailed report of the Oakland Co-operative Meat Co.; the report was well received. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that business is good. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly-Wiggly Stores are still unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' working button, color changes every month, color for December is red. Auxiliary reported their meetings are being largely attended; women of the Auxiliary are demanding the label; Sister Desepte told of the grand opening of the Crystal Palace Market, which was a grand success. Brother Bowns reported for the Culinary Workers that they are still signing up the dairy lunches and cafeterias; locals are gaining in membership every day; White Lunch, Boos Bros., Clinton's, Sunset, Compton's and Chris's at 6th and Market are still unfair. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is good, all members working. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good, all members working; initiating 16 members at every meeting; local is stronger than ever. Cracker Bakers reported that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair.

Agitation Committee—Reported that the 24-sheet posters of the Crystal Palace Market do not bear the label; committee met last Tuesday evening and recommended to the Section that they hold a raffle on the fast meeting night in January and a whist game on the last meeting night in February; moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received and the request complied with; motion carried.

New Business—The election of officers was next in order, the following were nominated and elected for the ensuing term: President, C. J. Quinn; vice-president, Tina Fosen; secretary, Wm. H. Lane; financial secretary, Geo. P. M. Bowns; sergeant-at-arms, Thos. Mahoney; trustees, long term, J. Frankenstein and W. G. Desepte; Agitation Committee, B. A. Brundage, John Coakly and F. E. Lively; Label Agent, Geo. P. M. Bowns. Being no opposition, the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the officers-elect. Moved and seconded that the secretary write the Building Trades in regard to the Crystal Palace Market signs not bearing the Sign Painters' label; motion carried. Moved and seconded that the secretary notify all the locals of the plan to increase attendance at the meeting of the Section; motion carried. Moved and seconded that the secretary write to Geo. Kiddwell and M. J. McGuire in regard to their outdoor advertising not bearing the Billposters and Billers' and Sign Painters' labels; motion carried. Brother Lively reported that the Building Trades are taking great interest in the union label.

Dues, \$10.00; Agent Fund, \$10.80; Labor Publicity Committee, \$10.00; dance tickets, \$13.50; total, \$44.30. Disbursements: General Fund, \$7.00; Agent, \$80.00; total, \$87.00.

Being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:40 p.m., to meet again on January 3rd, 1923. The Label Section wishes you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Label Agent reported that he visited 19 stores in regard to union-labelled goods. Home Credit Co. is now using the Garment Workers' label. Demand the Clerks' card and union-made goods at Eagleson's. General Organizer Crosky gave an interesting talk on the union label throughout the country.

"We don't patronize the Emporium."

"Demand union-labeled goods and the Clerks' working card."

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

December 19, 1922.

The meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary was called to order at 8:30 p.m. in Union Hall, Labor Temple, with President Sister Minnie Desepte presiding.

Roll called and absentees were noted.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications were read and filed.

Reports of Committees—Owing to the holiday season the Visiting Committee was excused until after the first of January, 1923.

Reporting on Label Section, Sister Desepte gave us a detailed and interesting report on their activities.

As the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary were invited guests at the opening of the Crystal Palace Market, a complete report of our reception was given by Secretary Sister Fosen, who also very earnestly requested the members of this Auxiliary who patronized this market not to fail to ask the clerks who waited on them for their union card or button.

New Business—A motion was made, seconded, take an obligation. Motion was made and seconded that all members be notified of our regular meetings; carried. All members were asked not to patronize the Emporium under any condition and to use their best efforts in diverting as much trade away from this establishment as possible.

Good of the Auxiliary—Interesting experiences when trading were given by many of our members in their demand for the label, card and button.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section all join in wishing labor, its friends and sympathizers a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned until January 2, 1923.

Fraternally submitted,

TINA FOSEN, Secretary.

A young man informed John L. Duvall, president of the Marion County State Bank, recently, that he wished to start a savings account for his little son. Mr. Duvall, seeing the smile on the man's face, guessed it was a new baby and offered his congratulations, which the patron smilingly acknowledged.

The account was opened in the regular way with the father as trustee for Arthur ———.

Several days later the young man entered the bank and approached Mr. Duvall.

"Say, Mr. Duvall," he said, "I'd like to change the name on that account I opened for Arthur a couple of weeks ago. Make it Dorothy."—Indianapolis News.

WHERE WE GET WORD "KITCHEN."

The derivation of our word "kitchen" tells an interesting story of a borrowed accessory of civilization. In the youth of the world, when our ancestors (or the ancestors of most of us) were making shift with the most primitive of cooking, the Romans had developed the kitchen to a high degree. The Latin word for "kitchen" was "coquina" (from "coquo," to cook). The modern Italians corrupted the word to "cucina," pronounced koo-tchi-na. The step between "cucina" and "kitchen" is short.

It was the Romans of the Caesars who took cookery, with their legions and their proconsuls, their laws and their political organization, to Britain. The kitchens of the British barons, descendants of the Norman-French, were a rude imitation of the Roman "coquinas." It is remarkable that, after the lapse of centuries, Italian cooks and restaurant-keepers are doing a good deal of the cooking for the British capital. For some of the most famous restaurants of London bear Italian names.



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50 in box.....\$2.45

Monte Cristo Per-
fecto Finos,
12 1/2c size, 4 for 25c
50 in box.....\$2.95

Monte Cristo Bon
Tons and Liber-
ties, 15c size, 50
in box\$3.45
2 for15c

Monte Cristo Cor-
onas, Majesties
and Mercedes,
15c size, 3 for.....25c
50 in box.....\$3.95

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Store No. 2—704-706 IRVING STREET, AT EIGHTH AVE.

Store No. 3—1314 OCEAN AVENUE

Store No. 4—701 CLEMENT ST., S. W. COR. 8TH AVE.

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PROPERTY IS ABOVE LIFE.

Willie Lyons, an elevator operator in the Congress Hotel in Washington, has been the means of bringing forth some of the strangest reasoning that ever issued from a court.

Miss Lyons was operating an elevator at a wage of \$35 per month and two meals per day when the Minimum Wage Board issued an order forbidding hotel keepers to employ women or minor girls at a rate of wages of less than 34½ cents per hour, \$16.50 per week, or \$71.50 per month. After having gone through the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the case finally came to the Court of Appeals where it was decided by a 2 to 1 decision, Justice Van Orsdel delivering the majority opinion with Chief Justice Smyth dissenting.

Because the case is an attack on minimum wage legislation for women and because the city of Washington, where the legislation at present in question applies, is under the control of the United States Congress, the case is of decidedly national interest. For the first time an American court has declared in so many words that as between the protection of life, liberty, and property "the chief of these is property."

While the decision was handed down on November 6 complete copies have just been made available and those who have thus far read the majority opinion are amazed at the position taken by the court. The decision states, impressively as might be expected, "the sacredness of the right of the citizen to freely contract his labor" and in that connection several court decisions are cited, including a decision written by Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court.

The reasoning of the Court of Appeals in this case is well illustrated by the following paragraph from the decision:

"We are of the opinion that the act cannot be upheld upon the theory that the contracting for labor between private individuals is a business impressed with a public interest. Unlike the operation of an elevator to handle indiscriminately the grain of the public, and the rates to be charged for such service (*Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S., 113), or the trust relation arising from the depositing of funds in banks (*Noble State Bank v. Haskell*, 219 U. S., 104), or the rates to be charged the public by insurance companies (*German Alliance Insurance Company v. Kansas*, 233 U. S., 389), we are here dealing with a private business, conducted between private individuals, in which the public has no direct economic interest. It follows, therefore, that if the doctrine of 'public interest' is to be extended to the point of fixing by law the rate at which the individual citizen may contract his labor, by placing a limitation upon the freedom of private contract between employer and employee, it is difficult to understand just where the limitations of the extension of police power may be reached. It amounts to converting the police power into a convenient experimental agency for distinguishing, extending or abrogating express limitations of the Constitution."

The court could not forego the opportunity to indulge in a bit of philosophical dissertation and as a result we find the following in the decision:

"Coming now to the consideration of the vindication of the act as a proper exercise of the police power, we are of the opinion that it cannot be upheld. High wages do not necessarily tend to good

morals, or the promotion of the general welfare. The standard of virtue and morality is no higher among the prosperous than among the poor. Their worth can not be measured in dollars and cents, or promoted by a legal subsidy. Never have wages been so high as since the outbreak of the late war, and never in the history of the republic has crime been so universal; and this condition, it must be conceded, has made a like unfavorable impression upon the morals of the people. A wage based upon competitive ability is just, and leads to frugality and honest industry, and inspires an ambition to attain the highest possible efficiency, while the equal wage paralyzes ambition and promotes prodigality and indolence. It takes away the strongest incentive to human labor, thrift and efficiency, and works injustice to employee and employer alike, thus affecting injuriously the whole social and industrial fabric. Experience has demonstrated that a fixed minimum wage means, in the last analysis, a fixed wage; since the employer, being compelled to advance some to a wage higher than their earning capacity, will, to equalize the cost of operation, lower the wage of the more competent to the common basis."

The choicest bit of expression in the entire decision, however, is found in the court's triumphant vindication of the supremacy of property in the following language:

"The tendency of the times to socialize property rights under the subterfuge of police regulation is dangerous, and if continued will prove destructive of our free institution. It should be remembered that of the three fundamental principles which underlie government, and for which government exists—the protection of life, liberty and property,—the chief of these is property,—not that any amount of property is more valuable than the life or liberty of the citizen, but the history of civilization proves that when the citizen is deprived of the free use and enjoyment of his property, anarchy and revolution follow, and life and liberty are without protection. . . . 'Let no one imagine for a moment, that our civilization is such that property rights can thus be socialized without the grossest abuse of the privileges granted, or that the restraint of the abuses can be left with safety to legislative or judicial discretion.'"

This, of course, leads the court to the conclusion in the case of Willie Lyons that the Minimum Wage Law enacted by Congress for the protection of women and girls in industry in the District of Columbia is unconstitutional.

How slender is the margin between victory and defeat in cases of this kind is indicated not only by the dissenting opinion but by the fact that the decision of the court stood on a 2 to 1 vote. This is exactly similar to the decisions of the Supreme Court which are frequently rendered by a 5 to 4 vote.

Trade unionists will be interested in the reasoning brought to bear in the dissenting opinion in this case. Many will conclude that the reasoning of Justice Smyth in the dissenting opinion is infinitely superior to the reasoning found in the majority opinion. The following are some extracts from the dissenting opinion:

"In variant forms of argument it is urged that the act is invalid because it interferes with freedom of contract. That it does so must be conceded, but that is not fatal. Every statute exerts



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ing the police power interferes with freedom of contract. Under such a statute persons are forbidden to contract to do certain things which they were free to do before its enactment. If it be correct that the statute is void on that ground, there would be no room for the play of the police power. But, obviously, it can not be correct. 'There is no absolute freedom to do as one wills or to contract as one chooses. The guaranty of liberty does not withdraw from legislative supervision that wide department of activity which consists of the making of contracts, or deny to government the power to provide restrictive safeguards. Liberty implies the absence of arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulations and prohibitions imposed in the interests of the community.' The right to make contracts 'is subject also, in the field of state action, to the essential authority of government to maintain peace and security, and to enact laws for the promotion of the health, safety, morals, and welfare of those subject to its jurisdiction.' (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. v. McGuire, 219 U. S., 549, 567, 568.)"

"Suppose the women engaged in the different lines covered by the order in question were each paid only \$6.00 per week while \$16.50 per week was necessary to feed, clothe and shelter each, and their employers could afford to pay \$16.50 a week but would not pay it because under the law of supply and demand women had to work for that wage or starve, should not the government have the power, in the interests of the community, if not of humanity, to interpose and compel the payment of a living wage? The choicest function of government is to protect the weak against the unrighteous acts of those who are strong economically or physically. Would it be just to permit an employer to exact from a woman \$16.50 worth of work for \$6.00 simply because he had the power to do so? I think not."

"In a broad sense the act is not a wage fixing measure, but a measure to prevent the confiscation of a working woman's labor by those who have the economic power to do it."

"It appears to me conclusively that a minimum wage has a real and substantial relation to the health and morals of women and minor girls who work and that Congress by providing for the establishment of such a wage in the manner outlined in the statute has not acted arbitrarily or spoliatively, but clearly within the limits of the police power with which it is intrusted."

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

BANK OF ITALY, junction Market, Powell and Eddy Sts.; Montgomery Street Branch, S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay Sts.; Market-Geary Branch, junction Market, Geary and Kearny Sts.; Mission Branch, 3246 Mission St., near 29th St.; Park-Presidio Branch, Clement St., near 9th Ave.; Polk-Van Ness Branch, 1541 Polk St.; Eureka Valley Branch, corner 17th and Castro Sts.; Sunset Branch, corner 8th Ave. and Irving St.; Columbus Avenue Branch, 501 Columbus Ave.; Excelsior Branch, Mission St. and Ocean Ave.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1923. DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10, 1923, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1923.

P. C. HALE, Vice-President.

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Ave. and Broadway—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

A. SBARBORO, President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, draw interest from January 1, 1923.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for bear interest from January 1, 1923. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The San Francisco Bank), 526 California St. (and Branches), San Francisco—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividend from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

GEO. TOURNY, Manager.

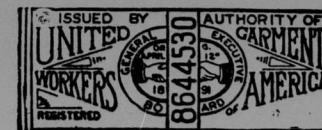
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Olaf M. Casperson of the carpenters, Henry S. Fitterre of the printers, Louis Stahl of the bakers, Charles L. Taber of the railway trainmen, Patrick O'Leary of the marine firemen, T. H. McGowan of the shoe clerks.

The Labor Council has purchased a large number of tickets for the Exposition and Midwinter Carnival being held at the Civic Center for the benefit of disabled war veterans, many of whom are members of unions affiliated with the Council.

To assist the general committee arranging for the Portola Festival to be held in San Francisco next year, George S. Hollis, president of the Labor Council has appointed the following committee: John C. Dealy, John A. O'Connell, J. J. McTiernan, William T. Bonsor and George Knell.

An appeal to all trade unionists of San Francisco to make generous contributions to the local fund now being raised for the benefit of the people of Astoria, Oregon, which was recently destroyed by fire, has been issued by President George S. Hollis and Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected the following delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council for the ensuing term: Andrew Jacobs, Stephen Shelkert, A. M. Oliver, John Lang, John Bernhardt, Emil G. Buehrer, A. J. Van Bebber, Rudolf Wartenberg, H. A. Nielsen and Joseph Lasek.

The Labor Council will join with the California State Federation of Labor and the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods in California in maintaining headquarters in Sacramento, from which they will direct their campaign to "put over" labor's legislative program at the coming session of the Legislature.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the big benefit entertainment and ball to be given by Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 at the Civic Auditorium on Saturday night, January 13, to raise funds to finance its social service work during 1923. The program of entertainment is being arranged by a local theatrical agency, which has booked some of the most famous vaudeville stars in America for the occasion. Several vaudeville acts new to San Francisco will feature the program. The committee arranging for the entertainment comprises the following: George Schade, chairman; M. S. Maxwell, secretary; Charles Kloos, treasurer; J. J. Sweeney, Frank Flohr and William Batterton, directors; members at large, Samuel Agosti, R. Brugge, H. Borgwardt, J. B. Beigbader, George Knorr, Edward Powers, J. Hannigan, J. Campbell, F. Granucci, George Crossfield, Benjamin Lee, Benjamin Oswald, V. Jamart, George Burke, Joseph Beckel, A. Levy, Charles Jones, George Murray, Charles Kraus, Abraham Rosenberg, H. Feary, C. Giovacchini and John Oliver.

The annual report of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, just received in San Francisco, shows that organization has 150 local unions with a total membership of 15,492. The international union has 144 aged and disabled members on its pension rolls. Last month the union paid \$4800 in death benefits.

STRIKEBREAKING COSTLY.

In a deficiency estimate for the Department of Justice it is stated that the Government expended \$1,725,000 for guards and similar strikebreaking gentry during the shop men's strike.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

ORPHEUM.

It has been all too long since the Orpheum Circuit has announced the appearance of Eddie Leonard. He is the recognized peer of black-face comedians, singers and dancers. The greatest minstrel in the country and the most widely imitated man on the stage today.

Walter Kelly, "The Virginia Judge," needed no introduction to his audiences of the past week and his stay is all too short. Mr. Kelly has a whole raft of new stories to tell next week in his inimitable manner.

A Parisian incident with comedy tangles and a touch of humanity is "It Happened in Paris," the skit which Billy Dale, the great character comedian, brings to the Orpheum. He is assisted by Dorothy Aubrey and Walter Kane.

Wm. Hallen and Mabel Russell,—An excellent comic and a charming actress this pair, and they call their abundance of entertainment "The Service Station."

The Quixy Four quartette of capable fellows have an unrivalled combination of pep, fun and talent. They are all four both instrumentalists and vocalists and they put over their turn as fast as lightning, which gives them their billing, "Quick-See?"

Walter Newman & Company—This renowned actor-author has mirrored every-day life in his sketch, "Profiteering." It is based on a subject interesting to all of us and has its fine touches of humor as well as dramatic suspense.

Tuscano Bros.—Juggling is in itself an art, but when the juggler goes to wielding heavy Roman Axes it takes nerve as well as skill. Here is a unique novelty as well as a thrill.

Some people can dance and some can play a violin, but when one man combines both and adds a lot of laughs for good measure, it is exceptional. Frank Whitman is a genius in his line and is known as the "Dance Mad Fiddler."

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Special Committee of Supervisors appointed to negotiate with the Market Street Railway Company for the price of its properties, to be presented to the people at a special election, announced at their last meeting that they would proceed without delay with the negotiations. To this meeting the Mayor invited representatives of all phases of San Francisco's life to take action regarding the vote of the people at the last election to purchase the properties of the Market Street Railway Company, to be paid for out of their earnings. This committee of representative citizens passed a resolution urging the Special Committee of Supervisors to proceed at once with the negotiations, in order that the city might get the necessary relief by unifying our street railway systems under the city's ownership, so that we can have through cars, free transfers and extensions.

This committee of citizens, in which were represented labor, capital, business and the clergy, developed a wonderful spirit of unification among themselves. Harmonious action for the welfare of our city is one of San Francisco's greatest needs. With the idea, therefore, of working together for the good of San Francisco and encouraging that spirit among our people, the committee of representative citizens, upon motion of Supervisor Hayden, was made permanent to continue to work with the Special Committee of Supervisors for the purchase of the properties of the Market Street Railway Company and for the welfare of San Francisco generally.

WOMAN TO OWN DAILY PAPER.

Miss Belle McCord Roberts today assumed ownership and control of the Long Beach Daily Telegram, one of the largest evening papers in the State, which was founded by her father, the late Frank C. Roberts, in 1904, and with today's issue becomes its editor and publisher. In acquiring the control of the property Miss Roberts is carrying out the expressed wish of her father, who was one of the best known newspaper men of California, and will direct its policies along the lines upon which he established the paper and successfully conducted it.

Miss Roberts was her father's principal adviser and assistant during the latter years of his life, and brought to her work many years of experience as editor, copy-reader and writer. During the past two years she has become well known in California as a speaker and a contributor to publications of prominence. In assuming her new duties as editor and publisher, she has so arranged the details that she will be able to continue her contracts with publishers for manuscripts that have been arranged for and to keep her dates for speaking engagements during the remainder of the season.

It is believed that Miss Roberts is the only woman publisher of a paper which is essentially metropolitan in volume, in advertisements, and in circulation, in an American city, the population of which is approaching 100,000, and her position is consequently unique in the newspaper world.

Associated with Miss Roberts in the ownership and management, as business manager, is Mr. S. S. Conklin, who has had wide experience and is thoroughly trained in the newspaper business.—Los Angeles Times, December 26.

READ 'EM AND WEEP!

Contrary to what Senator Jones thinks, the farmers of the country pretty unanimously, so far as can be determined from their letters, their speeches, their newspapers and their organizations, think that the ship subsidy will be of very little benefit to them, of very great benefit to another very limited class and a source of vast waste of public money. But, of course Senator Jones and a lot of others do not think the farmers know anything about such a large and important matter. They are to "feed the pigs" and let Mr. Lasker, an advertising expert, tell them via Senator Jones, who has just confessed he knows little about shipping or the results of this bill, just how little the farmers do know and how much the ship subsidy will benefit them.

That is, Mr. Jones would have the farmer infants sit still while the ship doctor holds their noses and pours the castor oil down their throats because it is "good for them." Strangely enough this attitude of mind toward the intelligence of the farmers does not convince the farmers at all, either that they are infants in mind, intelligence or business or political ability. Senator Jones is getting into Mr. Lasker's class as a blundering leader of his cause.—T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange.

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